

bankers will be affected by an appreciation of the currency, precisely as their debts and credits bear to each other. If they owe more than they can promptly collect on debts due to them, they must lose to the full extent of the appreciation, and they must make this loss good by a sale of a part of their property at reduced prices, or by contracting new debts to be paid in an appreciated currency. As a general rule, any appreciation of the currency is injurious to all these classes, for they are generally in debt, and even where enough is due them to pay with yet the delay in payment or the failure of their debt is almost always embarrassing them. Commercial and banking usage compels promptness, so that a merchant or a banker, however prudent he may be, is often compelled to sacrifice his assets to meet a sudden appreciation of the currency.

But the distress caused by an appreciation of the currency falls mainly on the debtor class; others suffer only by reason of his inability to pay. What does specie payments mean to a debtor? It means the payment of \$135 where he has agreed to pay \$100, or which is the same thing, the payment of \$100 where he has agreed to pay seventy-four dollars. Where he has purchased property and paid one-fourth of it, it means the loss of the property; it means the addition of one-fourth to all currency debts in the United States. A measure to reduce a debtor now to pay his debt in gold or currency equivalent to gold requires him to pay one hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat when he agreed to pay one hundred, and if this appreciation is extended through a period of three years it requires him to pay an interest of twelve per cent in addition to the rate he has agreed to pay. When we consider the enormous indebtedness of a new country, like ours, where capitalists' scarce, and where credit has been substituted in the place of capital, it presents a difficulty that may well cause us to pause before we change our currency. It is a change that will make us wary of our foot-steps. Good faith and public policy demand that we appreciate our currency to gold, but in the process we must be careful that bankruptcy, distress, and want do not fall upon our fellow-citizens who have based their obligations upon your broken promises. The debtors of this country include the active, enterprising, energetic men of all the various employments of life. It is a serious proposition to change their contracts so as to effect a requirement that they pay one-third more than they agreed to pay. They have not paused in their business to study questions of political economy. They have based their operations upon this money, which you have declared to be lawful money. You may change its relative value, but in doing so you should give them a reasonable opportunity to change their contracts so as to adapt them to the new standards of value you may prescribe for them.

Before discussing the measures proposed by the committee, which Senators may consider not specific enough or not rapid enough, let us look to history for lights to guide us in a most difficult and dangerous passage.

The appreciation of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators may suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through this process before, and always with the sorest distress. Sometimes they have repudiated the depreciated currency, and from the necessity of the case, fallen back upon paper money. Such as I have already stated was the case with the continental money, with the French assignats, and with confederate scrip. All these revolutionary movements were accompanied, with the utter destruction of credit and trade. We have also to guide us several examples of the appreciation of a debased currency. At the revolution of 1688, in England, the silver coin, then a legal tender, had become so depreciated by wear and by clipping as to be worth only seventy-five per cent of the mint standard, and this cent of the only currency was practically the only currency. It became necessary to appreciate this currency to the mint standard. As all prices and obligations of debt had become adjusted to the lowered value of the existing coin, it was proposed to reduce the mint standard to the current standard, or to issue new shillings at one and one-fourth shillings. This was opposed by Isaac Newton and John Locke, the two "foremost men of all the world," who contended that the loss of recoinage was thrown upon the mint it would not affect the individual at all. This view was strongly opposed by the merchants, but new shillings were issued and exchanged for the old shillings at par. As between the mint and the holder of the old shillings this was all right; but the effect was immediately disastrous upon all prices. It took one third more commodities to get the new shillings, but the old number of shillings was required to pay a debt. Merchants, traders, and debtors were ruined. The Bank of England, then in its infancy, only escaped failure, by issuing its notes payable in installment. A private bank was utterly wrecked. Small capitalists found themselves ruined, and laborers and artisans deprived of employment. Hence the unpopularity of William III, and the prevalence of general discontent during his reign.

A similar condition of currency to our own existed in Great Britain after the general peace of 1815. For eighteen years the notes of the Bank of England were practically a legal tender, and upon them, as upon our greenbacks, was based a currency issued by the country banks. Through the aggregate of all this paper circulation never amounted to \$250,000,000, yet it at times depreciated from twenty to thirty per cent below par. When the war was over measures were slowly adopted for the appreciation of this

currency to the gold standard. These measures resulted in a reduction of the paper currency from \$231,000,000 in 1815 to \$152,000,000 in 1821. Commercial paper, discounted at the Bank of England, fell from \$75,000,000 in 1815 to \$13,000,000 in 1821. It is only necessary to appeal to the histories of the time to show the disastrous effect. The productive value of capital was increased fifty per cent. A thousand dollars in 1821 would buy more than eighteen hundred dollars in 1815. Small traders, debtors, and laborers were reduced to the sorest distress. The loss to them was far greater than the actual depreciation of the currency, for all confidence and trust were lost. The only compensation to Great Britain was the rapid fall in the rate of interest from the abundance of idle capital, and her ability to reduce the interest of her public debt within a short period to three per cent.

If Senators wish other examples of the severe process of passing from a depreciated currency to a gold currency, or to a paper currency convertible into gold, let them read the story of the times after the Revolution and after the war of 1812 and after the revolutions of 1837, all of which were periods of transition from a depreciated paper currency to a convertible paper currency. Sir, it is not possible to take this voyage without some distress. To every person except a capitalist out of debt or to the salaried officer or annuitant is a period of fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy, or disaster. To every railroad it is an addition of at least one third to the burden of the debt; and more than that, deduction from the value of its stock. To every bank it means the necessity of paying \$150 for one hundred of its notes, and deposits, except so far as the bank may transfer this to its debtors. It means the ruin of all dealers whose debts are twice their capital, though one third of their property. It means the fall of all agricultural productions without any very great reductions of taxes. To attempt this task suddenly, by a surprise upon our people, by at once paralyzing their industry, by arresting them in the midst of lawful business and applying a new standard of value to their property, with only a reduction of their debt or giving them an opportunity to compound with their creditors or distribute their loss, would be an act of folly without example in civil or modern times.

It is sometimes said that we did this in the passage of the legal tender act; that we inflicted the same loss on the creditor that we now deprecate for the debtor. This is not true. The effect of the legal tender act was undoubtedly to deprecate our notes, but the process was very slow and gradual. For more than a year it scarcely operated as a depreciation, and during all the time the capital paid off by depreciated notes was invested in bonds, bank stocks, railroads, and the war, which yielded as much in gold as the capital produced before the war. Capital lost nothing by the war when paid in greenbacks, for the demands for capital during the war made ample amends for the loss by the depreciation in greenbacks. It is estimated that the interest-bearing capital of this country now is, upon the gold basis, more than double the capital in 1860. And if it be true that appreciation now will only work the same injury to the debtor, that depreciation did to the creditor, we cannot but be justified in peace in inflicting the same injury upon the creditor by war; and the creditor, who is usually the holder of property, is better able to bear the loss of a portion of the money due him than the debtor is to bear an addition to his burden. Our power over the creditor is unlimited. We may levy taxes upon him any amount, but we have no power to vary a contract or add to the burden of an existing debt.

The questions then remains, what mode of appreciation of the value of greenbacks will operate the least injuriously to all the varied business interests of our constituents? and upon this point your committee, after the most careful consideration, came to the conclusion that the only and best plan was to allow them to be funded at the pleasure of the holder into interest-bearing bonds of the United States.

In designating the bond we have selected that now familiar to the people, the ten-forty bond. The market value of this bond is now but slightly above that of the legal tender, so that the process of appreciation of the notes will be slow and will only advance with the improving credit of the country. It is a bond bearing as low a rate of interest as we are likely to negotiate, and yet of such intrinsic value that we may hope to see it at par with gold within a short period. It enables us after ten years to take advantage of the money market to still further reduce the interest. Its credit is supported by a permanent appropriation from an ample fund sufficient without further act of Congress to pay off every dollar of the debt in twenty-five years.

Again, Sir, in most of his speech I heartily concur. All that he says of the necessity of resuming specie payments, of the effect of contraction, and the unjust discrimination that now exists between the noteholder and the bondholder—all this meets my hearty assent. It is the remedy he suggests we have to deal with. Would not the effect of his measure be that the Government would hoard the gold and the people the greenbacks, and thus make the contraction the fear? What more profitable investment could any man make than to take this dollar, now having a purchasable power of seventy-four cents in gold, locking it in his safe with a certainty that in two years it must be worth one dollar in gold, or an annual advance of seventeen and a half per cent? Would not every bank

sharply contract its currency and hoard greenbacks as the best investment it could make? What prudent man would dare build a house or factory, a railroad or a barn, with the certain fact before him that the greenbacks he puts into his improvement will be worth thirty-five per cent more in two years than his improvement then is worth? Why not hold his money for two years until his building will cost him one third less? When the day comes every man, as the sailors say, will be close reeled; all enterprise will be suspended; every bank will have contracted its currency to the lowest limit, and the debtor, compelled to meet in coin a debt contracted in currency, will find the coin hoarded in the Treasury, no representative of coin in circulation, his property sink not only to the extent of the appreciation of the currency, but still more by the artificial scarcity made by the hoarders of gold.

All the historical precedents show that fixing the day for resumption inevitably led to a contraction of the currency by the banks, so that when the day came the actual scarcity of currency prevented a demand for coin; and this process of contraction both in England and the United States produced the sorest distress; and this distress was only relieved in England by the Parliament requiring the loan of exchequer bills and new issues issued by the Bank of England. At the beginning of our Government the Continental bonds were a species of currency, and as a part of the funding system of Alexander Hamilton he provided for a new paper currency convertible into coin to be issued by the Bank of the United States, and without which he declared his funding system would be a failure. So, sir, after the war of 1812 the sore distress caused by the failure of the State banks was only relieved by a new paper currency issued by the Bank of the United States, which Mr. Madison yielding his constitutional objections, approved. We therefore think that the general objects sought for by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] can be better attained by legalizing specie contracts; by utilizing the coin in the Treasury; by the gradual substitution of coin, United States notes, and bank bills for the present currency, rather than accumulating gold and fixing a day for resumption.

And now, sir, a multitude of collateral topics present themselves, questions affecting the constitution of contracts, questions affecting the public debt, of funding, of the reduction of the rate of interest, questions of taxation and protection, of banking and the distribution of bank circulation. All these have been considered, and no doubt will be presented to the Senate; but we have not embraced them in this bill, for the manifest reason that by attempting too much we are likely to defeat any measure tending to the resumption of specie payments.

This primary duty accomplished will solve many of these questions and prepare the way for other measures. I submit to Senators who favor this bill whether it is not wiser to leave to time, to the progress of events, and to the next Congress to deal with other matters not vital to this measure. It is only in this way that, with the confused and sea-sawing opinions in the public mind, we can hope to accomplish anything. All these questions will be resolved wisely if we are content to follow the example set by Mr. Lincoln and by Congress during the war to make haste slowly.

Sir, you and I and many of our associates have been here during all the great events of our civil war. We have seen Senators from their places openly proclaim in safety their intended infamy and perjury. We have seen our army broken and demolished filling the streets of this city, and the rebel flag floating within sight of the Dome of the Capitol. We have seen a vast section of our country filled with armed men, bold, defiant, and confident, engaged in fierce war for the overthrow of our Government. We were deserted by nearly all the Governments of Christian Europe. We have seen one hundred thousand of our countrymen, slain in battle or falling by disease. We have met defection and doubt at home, and suffered disaster again and again. But all this has passed away. The long-vacant seats are nearly all filled, and new States then in the wilderness are now represented here. Our flag floats in undisputed authority over every part of our territory. All the questions of debate that have risen from time to time in this Senate have been so decided that authority has been vindicated and liberty been made universal. We are soon to see the great hero of the war clothed with the executive authority of the nation, and bearing with him into his high office the hearty good will of nearly all the people of the United States. But one thing more is to be accomplished, and that is to place our public credit on a firm, enduring foundation, so that the world may say that this Republic is not wanting either in valor or honor. We may then give way to those who are rapidly treading in our footsteps with a consciousness of having performed our full duty to our country.

On Tuesday last General O. O. Howard, the one armed hero of Antietam, Gettysburg, and the Sherman Campaign, arrived in Columbus, and the Lower House of our Copperhead Legislature refused to adopt a resolution inviting him to call on the Assembly, thus offering a mailed and gallant soldier the most pointed insult that could be devised by a Legislative body. On Saturday General Durbin Ward, a Union soldier who is chiefly known as a convert to the Democratic party, was in Columbus and the House promptly adjourned for a quarter of an hour to tender him the hospitalities of that body. And the Democracy love the soldiers? Certainly.—*Sandusky Register.*

Gov. Hayes and the Secretary of State signed the Commission of Hon. A. G. Thurman, last Friday, as United States Senator from Ohio.

CHANGED.—The Columbus Journal has changed from the quarto to the folio form. We much prefer the latter, and regard the Journal thus greatly improved and much more acceptable both to its readers and advertisers.

GOLD CONTRACTS LEGAL.—The Supreme Court of the United States, on the 15th inst., rendered a decision, in a case brought up from New York, in which it is declared that "contracts made payable in gold can be specifically enforced and can not be satisfied by legal tender notes."

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.—In accordance with our promise of last week, we today lay the great speech of Hon. John Sherman, on finances, before the public. We ask every reader of the REPUBLICAN to give it a careful, thorough and candid perusal. Every man, whether poor or rich, a farmer, merchant or mechanic, will find in it a mass of practical information and sentiments that vitally interest us all, and which all reasonable men, it seems to us, must approve.

The ceremony of counting the Presidential vote was performed in Joint Convention of the two Houses of Congress, on Wednesday of last week. Without regard to previous arrangement and mutual understanding, General Butler persistently objected to counting the vote of Georgia, which caused much disorder and confusion. The substance of the result by the Joint Committee, and replies, will be found elsewhere. We admire the speeches.

To the journalist it is always a sad task to record the departure, from this stage of existence, of a great, noble and good. But so it must ever be, and frail man is thus continually reminded of the uncertainty of life. But a short time since, the nation was called upon to bury the beloved Tod, and now the startling announcement is made that James T. Brady, the distinguished lawyer of New York, whose brilliant, patriotic appeals, to the War Democracy and others, to stand up for the old flag, have so often cheered the hearts of the loyal people, is no more. That fatal, relentless, and devouring enemy of great minds, paralysis, seized him on Sunday, the 8th inst., rendered him speechless, and on Monday following he breathed his last. Peace to his sacred ashes.

NATURALIZATION.—In the United States Senate, on the 13th inst., Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, Republican, introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, in the following words:

"Be it enacted, &c., That all white persons of foreign birth, not convicted of crime, and who have not participated in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and who are now, or shall hereafter become permanent residents of the United States, and elect to be citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States."

On the same day, Senator Frelin-husen of New Jersey, reported a bill to regulate the proceeding of naturalization.

This bill seems to us complicated, illiberal and we most earnestly hope will never receive the approval of the Senate. We have liberated four millions of slaves, clothed many of them with the elective franchise, and none rejoice more, at this glorious accomplishment, than ourselves. The glory of our institutions consists in their remarkable liberality.

The fact that in few localities gross frauds have taken place, instigated mostly by bad natives, should not become a justifiable cause for enacting laws which will subject all aliens to unnecessary inconveniences, perplexities, and expense. Let us be liberal and just to all men, and the results will be most lasting and gratifying.

We heartily approve of Mr. Stewart's bill, and with some slight modifications, hope it will pass.

For the Republican.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.

MR. EDITOR.—This pagan phrase is often quoted by our countrymen with peculiar approbation. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," is the peculiar sanction which we invoke for ratifying the decisions of majorities. To show the absurdity of such a criterion for all popular triumphs, we have but to remember the great Napoleon's epigram: "that God is on the side of the strongest battalions." To apply the saying at the head of this paper to all popular triumphs, is to attribute to the masses of the people a wisdom, and justice—a capacity for perceiving the true and the good—such as gives their decisions the character of Divine Oracles. How far is this from the truth! It is almost a law of history that in times of peace and prosperity the masses of people are almost invariably

timid, conservative, attached to the abuses of honored custom, selfish in the use of class privileges, and that great ideas of right, of liberty and progress, move slowly; encounter popular opposition, ridicule and hate;—so that almost every triumph of freedom is secured not by councils or votes, but by the sacrifice of precious lives, on fields of battle.

The ordinary state of the public mind, in respect to the morality of political questions, is one of apathy—the apathy of indolence and selfishness.

How striking is the sturdy, heroic faith of the old Abolitionist: "That one with God is a majority." Yes, one in the jury-room, or the legislature, or in a generation, may ultimately be seen to have been more just, more true to God and man, than the boasted "majority," that assigned him for a time to oblivion as a madman, and a fool. The honest man, the just man, counts but one; yet he is greater than a majority of wooden-headed bigots, who curse him for the awful crime of being a radical!

What, then, of the oft-quoted proverb, "Vox Populi, Vox Dei?" Simply this: sometimes in an awful crisis, that startles people, so that they choose a course only because it is right, then there is a solemnity and a sublimity in the popular voice that makes it sound like the "Voice of God." But when great conventions shape their aims on calculations of expediency, and with the practiced cunning that counts on success—then how often, either in defeat or in accursed success, do we see reason to revise the pagan saying, and make it read, "Vox Populi, vox Diaboli, sometimes."—the voice of the people is the voice of the devil.

I have been led to these remarks by seeing the announcement that Maine had elected Hon. Hannibal Hamlin to represent her for the ensuing six years in the United States Senate. The tidings sent a thrill of joy throughout the land. It was an act of tardy, but incomplete justice. As far as we can see, an act of ingratitude and injustice to this man, was the occasion of agony, and of corrupt and dangerous misgovernment in this country, for four years past.

The republicans rejected Hamlin at Baltimore, and chose A. Johnson for Vice-President, during Lincoln's second term! They did themselves credit by the re-nomination of Lincoln;—they dishonored themselves by discarding Hamlin. They flung Hamlin aside almost contemptuously. Had he not been faithful, patient, sincerely laborious in the people's cause, during all those trying years? Why, then, was he thrust aside? To comply with a policy? To conciliate the South, (Heaven save the mark!) to conciliate a South in arms! Their policy was successful, but republicans now have enough of "Policy," and of "My Policy," for twenty years or more. The men who nominated Johnson instead of Hamlin are nowhere to be found; they all deny "having had a hand in the unfortunate business." But on the day it was done, it was deemed smart, politic and expedient—popular, and therefore hailed as the voice of God; but what now say you about the voice? "It hath the trick of the devil in it." A nation will rejoice to see A. Johnson leave Washington on the 5th of March, and will also hail as a happy omen the return of Hamlin, to the august chamber over which he presided with so much quiet dignity and ability, during those eventful years that preceded the fall of the good Lincoln.

Vox.

From the Columbus Gazette, Feb. 13, 1868.

Grant Officially Named of his Election.

HIS SPEECH TO THE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee, composed of Senator Morton, Representatives James T. Wilson, of Iowa, and T. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him this morning at half past ten o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative Robertson, General Lygin and one or two personal friends. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the Committee, said:

SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.

"General.—The Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years, from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country and the friends of liberty throughout the world rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring the performance of your duty, unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect and all the high qualities that enabled you

to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your Administration the work of reconstruction will be completed and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to General Grant, of which the following is a copy:

THE CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION.

"Be it known that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being assembled at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the undersigned President of the Senate, did, in presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and Vice President, by which it appears that Ulysses S. Grant was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March 1869. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February 1869.

"B. F. WADE.

President pro tem of the Senate."

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

"I can promise the committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to see successfully executed, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue, and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointee of my predecessor. It would make no difference. There is one matter that I might possibly speak of here, and that is the selection of a Cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indecent to announce or even to consult with the gentleman whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after reflecting that I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position, not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me in writing and otherwise from this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, they will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intentions may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks, Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

SPEECH OF MR. PRUYN.

"General.—In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your Administration, you will have the political support of those with whom I am associated ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this beyond his thanks.

The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

VISIT TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

They afterward waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S RESPONSE.

"Gentlemen, please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

This ended the ceremony.

The United States Senate, on the 9th inst., passed the following by a vote of 40 to 16:

A Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, and two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as a part of said Constitution.

ART. 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States, among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State, on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ART. 16. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, by a vote for Representatives in Con

gress, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the said State shall be entitled in Congress. But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector, and Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such electors shall be chosen by the people.

RICHMOND, VA., February 11.—In the United States District Court today, the District Attorney, under instructions from the Attorney General in accordance with President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, entered a *relate prosequi* in both indictments against Jefferson Davis, and in those against Wade Hampton, Breckinridge, Longstreet, Pryor, Seddon, Wise, Mahone, Early and thirty others. On motion of Robert Ould, the Court ordered that the sureties on Mr. Davis, bail bond be discharged from further custody.

Edward Royle, a notorious desperado of New York, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of forty years, for attempting to shoot two policemen. This sentence has created some sensation among the roughs of the city, and may have a salutary effect upon them.

GRANT AND JOHNSON.—It is well known that Gen. Grant and A. Johnson have not for some time been on good terms. Consequently, Grant didn't call on Johnson on New Year's day, according to custom. Among the officers of the General, a few days ago, was a member of Congress, who threw out a feeling in the shape of a remark that he had understood that President Johnson did not intend to invite the General to ride to the Capitol with him on inauguration day.—Gen. Grant promptly replied that there was a constitutional requirement that would render it necessary for him to go to the Capitol on that day, to be sworn in; but he knew of no requirement that made it necessary for Johnson to go there to be mustered out.—*Toledo Blade.*

**J. H. ANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW**  
AND  
**REAL ESTATE AGENT.**  
MAIN ST., OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE,  
UPPER SANDUSKY, O.  
Advertises Real Estate extensively free of charge.  
Will not charge for services, unless property sold or disposed of.

**For Sale.**  
Dixons' Lots near Harp's new house; and H. J. Platts' 30-acre farm 2 1/2 miles of town. Will trade later for horses and lot.

Has for sale seven fine farms in this and adjoining counties; several houses and lots in Upper Sandusky, Nevada, and other places in the country, and considerable Real Estate, (town lots, improved farms and wild lands,) in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and other Western States. All desired information given with pleasure, touching the property aforesaid, and will go upon and show the same, (in this country,) to persons wishing to buy. Persons intending to either buy or sell Real Estate, would do well to call on the undersigned, as he will be enabled at all times to afford them the great facilities.

Mr. A., as a Real Estate agent, refers by permission to Hon. O. Bowen, Marion, O.; Messrs. Patten & Wallace, Barkers, Marion, O.; S. W. Ward, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Upper Sandusky.

**For Sale.**  
In lots 8 and 15, in the town of Nevada, Wyandott county, O., situate near the depot. No. 15 is a large lot, has frame house and out buildings, and other good improvements. These are very desirable lots, rapidly rising in value and will be sold low and on time, that is, one-third down, and the balance in two annual payments.

**For Sale or Exchange.**  
The undivided half of a Portable Saw Mill or would exchange for a house and lot in Upper Sandusky.

**For Sale.**  
The property of Mrs. Keys, southwest corner of 5th and Bigelow streets. Good two-story frame house, stable, barn, etc. Will be sold cheap.

**For Sale.**  
In lot No. 10, on 7th street, two lots south of the Presbyterian Church. Lot high and dry. Location excellent, good neighborhood, orchard, stable, buggy shed, fence, etc. Will be sold low.

**For Sale or Exchange for Town Property.**  
A beautiful farm of 120 acres, near town. Rare trees farmed.

**For Exchange.**  
Fort town property, an excellent farm of 40 acres, one mile west of town.

**Wanted.**  
1000 Acres of good White Oak timber land; 5 to 7 miles of Forest, or near Kirby or Marcellus.

**For Sale—Cheap.**  
A house and two lots on 7th street, second house south of the Saw Factory. Good improvements.

**For Sale—Cheap.**  
House and lot on 4th street, south of the School House and Railroad. Price, \$700—in payments.

**For Sale.**  
80 acres of wood land, 1 1/2 miles from Kirby, near two railroad stations. Good site for Mill.

**For Sale.**  
344 acres of fine timber land, 1 1/2 miles from Kirby, on the road to Forest.

**Wanted.**  
Wool Choppers, to cut card wool, cash paid. Have also clothes to cut and sell to make and lay up.

**Pasture.**  
During the season cattle and sheep pastured by the month.

**J. H. ANDERSON,**  
Attorney at Law, and Real Estate Agent,  
July 9, 1868.